

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHESHUNT



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the Report of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

**1969**



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
THE CEDARS,  
131, HIGH STREET,  
CHESHUNT, HERTS.

June, 1970.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHESHUNT.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health and environmental conditions of the Urban District of Cheshunt for the year 1969. I am once again pleased to be able to report that the state of the public health was very satisfactory.

The Birth Rate followed the national average by again falling slightly and is now almost half of what it was at the turn of the century. I hope these figures indicate that the majority of children now born are "wanted babies" and not "chance babies". A disturbing factor, however, is the increase of illegitimate births - up to 34 or 4% of total births; and this bearing in mind the wealth of contraceptive knowledge and advice available. I would, therefore, wish to remind the public of the services of the local Family Planning Clinic held at 178, High Street, Waltham Cross, who advise on all these matters; a doctor is always in attendance.

It is pleasing to record that the Infant Mortality Rate was again down and well below the average of the country as a whole. Once again there were no maternal deaths.

There were 272 deaths from all causes and by far the majority were due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels (144) whilst cancer in all its forms was responsible for 52 deaths.

I note from the figures supplied by the County that the number of meals distributed by the W.R.V.S. Meals-on-Wheels

Service is down from 8,229 to 7,570. It can hardly be that the number of residents who should have this service has reduced; there must, therefore, be many old people living alone who have not sought their aid. Any person who knows of such cases should contact Mrs. E. M. Brown at the W.R.V.S. Centre. Here I would make a plea also for more volunteers to help this very dedicated band in their most useful work.

The number of notifiable diseases remained much as last year and may be regarded as satisfactory. We must not, however, be too complacent. With the ever increasing number of people who take their holidays abroad, often in places where certain diseases are endemic, an outbreak such as typhoid or smallpox could easily occur. I would, therefore, strongly advise all members of the public, and not only those going abroad, to have the various vaccinations or inoculations available. This, of course, applies especially to children who should receive various immunity preparation at the welfare clinics - Diphtheria, influenza, measles, poliomyelitis, smallpox, tetanus, whooping cough, tuberculosis, typhoid and others are all now preventable. This is shown by the number of measles cases dropping last year to 111 whereas the figure for 1967 was 507 and for 1961, 935. Whooping cough has almost vanished with only 1 reported case in 1969 against 101 in 1960. New cases of tuberculosis reported were reduced to 9 which shows improvement, but I am anxious that everyone should be X-rayed at least annually. Free facilities are available every Friday at the Old Drill Hall, Crossbrook Street.

In conclusion, I would like to record again my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council and to the Chief Officers for their interest in the work of the Public Health Department, also to the Chief Public Health Inspector, the Public Health Inspectors and other members of the staff for their loyal support.

JOHN P. SMYTH,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

# URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHESHUNT

## Public Health Committee, 1969/70

Councillor J. G. E. Swannell (Chairman)  
Councillor A. E. Eastman (Vice-Chairman)  
Councillor H. J. Collins  
Councillor B. G. Griffiths  
Councillor Mrs. B. C. Gull  
Councillor S. G. Johnson  
Councillor M. R. Linscott  
Councillor Mrs. D. Moody  
Councillor D. F. Poole  
Councillor K. Webster

### Public Health Department Staff:

#### *Medical Officer of Health (Part-time):*

JOHN P. SMYTH, L.L.M.R.C.P. L.L.M.R.C.S. (Irel)

#### *Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Part-time):*

DOROTHY J. ANDERSON, M.R.C.S. M.R.C.P. M.B. B.S.

Official Address: The Cedars, 131, High Street, Cheshunt.

Telephone No.: Waltham Cross 25102

#### *Chief Public Health Inspector, Inspector under the Petroleum Acts, Inspector under the Shops Act:*

C. WILSON, M.R.S.H. M.A.P.H.I. (retired 30th June, 1969)

J. L. BILLINGS, M.A.P.H.I. A.M.R.S.H. (appointed 1st July, 1969)

#### *Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:*

J. L. BILLINGS, M.A.P.H.I. A.M.R.S.H. (until 30th June, 1969)

D. COYNE, M.A.P.H.I. (appointed 1st July, 1969)

#### *Public Health Inspectors:*

D. E. FELLOWS, M.A.P.H.I.

R. F. COWLIN, M.A.P.H.I.

#### *Student Public Health Inspector:*

G. W. BAILEY

#### *Clerk/Typist:*

Mrs. P. I. LIZZIMORE

#### *General Clerk:*

Mrs. J. L. WESTNEY (appointed 1st January, 1969)

#### *Pests Officer/General Assistant:*

Mr. K. H. NEWMAN

## SECTION I

### STATISTICS

AREA: The area of Cheshunt is 8,480 acres.

POPULATION: Registrar-General's Estimate:

1958 — 29,450	1962 — 36,630	1966 — 41,990
1959 — 31,110	1963 — 37,530	1967 — 42,900
1960 — 32,790	1964 — 39,040	1968 — 43,780
1961 — 35,490	1965 — 40,380	1969 — 43,890

	1969	1970
Total hereditaments as per Valuation List (1st April) ... ..	16,606	17,398
Number of domestic hereditaments ...	13,501	13,917
Total Rateable Value ... ..	£2,202,735	£2,295,916
Estimated product of penny rate ...	£9,075	£9,320

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births—Legitimate ... ..	383	342	725
—Illegitimate ... ..	17	17	34
Total	400	359	759
Still Births—Legitimate ... ..	2	4	6
—Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—
Deaths from all causes ... ..	156	116	272
Deaths of Infants under one year of age:			
Legitimate ... ..	4	6	10
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—
Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age:			
Legitimate ... ..	4	5	9
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—
Deaths of Infants under one week of age:			
Legitimate ... ..	4	4	8
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

To make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole the crude birth and death rates for the area should be multiplied by the area comparability factor supplied for the purpose by the General Register Office. When local crude birth and death rates have been so adjusted they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales and with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area for that year.

The adjusted rates for Cheshunt, together with the crude rates for England and Wales for comparison, are as follows :

Birth Rates

Cheshunt				England & Wales	
	<i>No. of Births</i>	<i>Crude Birth Rate</i>	<i>Comparability Factor</i>	<i>Adjusted Rate</i>	
1965	851	21.07	0.84	17.70	18.1
1966	831	19.79	0.84	16.62	17.7
1967	790	18.4	0.84	15.5	17.2
1968	793	18.1	0.84	15.2	16.9
1969	759	17.3	0.84	14.5	16.3

Death Rates

Cheshunt				England & Wales	
	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Crude Death Rate</i>	<i>Comparability Factor</i>	<i>Adjusted Rate</i>	
1965	292	7.23	1.53	11.06	11.5
1966	255	6.07	1.52	9.23	11.7
1967	272	6.3	1.62	10.2	11.2
1968	293	6.7	1.63	10.9	11.9
1969	272	6.2	1.62	10.0	11.9



				<i>Cheshunt</i>	<i>England &amp; Wales</i>
Live Birth Rate (crude)	...	...	...	17.3	16.3
Area Comparability Factor	...	...	...	.84	1.00
Standardised Birth Rate	...	...	...	14.5	16.3
Still Birth Rate	...	...	...	8.	13.
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 year of age)	...	...	...	13.	18.
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks of age)	...	...	...	12.	12.
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week of age)	...	...	...	11.	10.
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week of age)	...	...	...	18.	23.
Maternal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	Nil	0.2
Death Rate (crude)	...	...	...	6.2	11.9
Area Comparability Factor	...	...	...	1.62	1.00
Standardised Death Rate	...	...	...	10.0	11.9

#### INFANT MORTALITY:

All infants per 1,000 live births.

				<i>Cheshunt</i> <i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>England &amp; Wales</i> <i>Rate</i>
1960	...	...	...	14	20.47	21.9
1961	...	...	...	18	23.02	21.6
1962	...	...	...	23	29.56	21.6
1963	...	...	...	14	17.48	21.1
1964	...	...	...	7	8.36	20.0
1965	...	...	...	10	11.75	19.0
1966	...	...	...	17	20.46	19.0
1967	...	...	...	8	10.1	18.3
1968	...	...	...	13	16.0	18.0
1969	...	...	...	10	13.0	18.0



# CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1969 :

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Other Tuberculosis, incl. late effects	1	0	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ... ..	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine ... ..	4	2	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	10	5	15
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ... ..	0	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ... ..	0	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate ... ..	1	0	1
Leukaemia ... ..	2	1	3
Other Malignant Neoplasms ... ..	8	10	18
Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	2	1	3
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases ... ..	1	0	1
Mental Disorders ... ..	0	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	2	0	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	0	3	3
Hypertensive Disease ... ..	6	3	9
Ischaemic Heart Disease ... ..	56	24	80
Other Forms of Heart Disease ... ..	9	6	15
Cerebrovascular Disease ... ..	7	15	22
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	11	4	15
Influenza ... ..	1	0	1
Pneumonia ... ..	7	14	21
Bronchitis and Emphysema ... ..	10	5	15
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	0	1
Peptic Ulcer ... ..	1	0	1
Appendicitis ... ..	1	0	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	0	3	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	1	1	2
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	3	0	3
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System ...	0	1	1
Congenital Anomalies ... ..	3	3	6
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. ...	0	1	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality ...	2	1	3

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions ...	0	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	2	1	3
All Other Accidents ... ..	1	2	3
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries ...	1	1	2
<hr/>			
<b>Total All Causes</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>272</b>
<hr/>			

## VITAL STATISTICS :

The estimate of the population of Cheshunt is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar-General. He considers that the population has increased by 110.

There were 759 live births and 272 deaths, so that there was a natural increase of population of 487.

The ratio of the local adjusted live birth rate to the national rate is .89 while the ratio of the local adjusted death rate to the national rate is .84.

There were 34 illegitimate births, representing 4% of the total births and an illegitimate birth rate of 0.77 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year there were 6 stillbirths. This gives a rate of 8 per 1,000 (live and still) births. The rate for England and Wales is 13.

Ten infants died during 1969 and nine of these children died within the first month of life. In seven cases death was due to causes connected with birth or pregnancy.

There were no maternal deaths in Cheshunt during the year.

## SECTION II

### PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

AMBULANCE	Fire and Ambulance Station, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 23281). Two ambulances, two sitting-case cars.
ANTE-NATAL	Health Centre, 178, High Street, Waltham Cross (Waltham Cross 38652). Mondays 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.  Health Centre, Blindman's Lane, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 28232). Tuesdays 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.  Relaxation and Mothercraft Class by ap- pointment.
CHILD WELFARE	Health Centre, 178, High Street, Waltham Cross. Wednesdays 10.00 a.m. to noon. Wednesdays 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.  Health Centre, Blindmans Lane, Cheshunt. Mondays 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Thursdays 10.00 a.m. to noon. Thursdays 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.  Dig Dag Hill Hall, Cheshunt. Tuesdays 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.  Memorial Hall, Goff's Oak. Fridays 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
CHIROPODY	Health Centre, 178, High Street, Waltham Cross. Tuesdays p.m. ) Fridays a.m. ) by appointment.
DAY NURSERY	The Chestnuts, Crossbrook Street, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 24878)
DENTAL	Health Centre, 178, High Street, Waltham Cross. (Waltham Cross 24332). Monday mornings; Thursday mornings (alter- nate); Tuesday all day; Wednesday after-

DENTAL (contd.)	<p>noons; Friday mornings and alternate afternoons,</p> <p>Health Centre, Blindmans Lane, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 21844).</p> <p>Monday afternoons (alternate); Wednesdays and Thursdays all day; Friday afternoons (alternate).</p>
DISTRICT NURSE/ MIDWIVES	<p>7, Bell Lane, Broxbourne. (Hoddesdon 66587).</p> <p>185, Ashdown Crescent, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 23745).</p> <p>32, D'arcy Close, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 29308).</p> <p>27, Ousden Drive, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 23745).</p> <p>1, Prescott Road, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 22344).</p> <p>24, Rowlands Close, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 29032).</p> <p>71, Park Lane, Flamstead End. (Waltham Cross 26586)</p> <p>178B, High Street, Waltham Cross. (Waltham Cross 27750).</p>
DISTRICT NURSES	<p>65, Broadlands Avenue, Enfield. (Howard 3311).</p> <p>27, Cunningham Avenue, Enfield. (Waltham Cross 25525).</p> <p>87, Cuffley Hill, Goff's Oak. (Cuffley 2420).</p> <p>106, Trinity Lane, Waltham Cross. (Waltham Cross 24830).</p>
FAMILY PLANNING	<p>Health Centre, 178, High Street, Waltham Cross.</p> <p>Mondays and Thursdays 7.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.</p> <p>Tuesdays 10.00 a.m. to noon.</p>
HEALTH VISITORS	<p>Can be contacted at the addresses shown under 'Child Welfare'.</p>
HOME HELP SERVICE	<p>Local Organiser; Mrs. M. L. K. Frost, Chestnuts Day Nursery, Crossbrook Street,</p>

HOME HELP SERVICE (Contd.)	Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 24658). Office hours: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday 9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Wednesday 9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Friday 9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
MEDICAL LOAN EQUIPMENT	178A, High Street, Waltham Cross (Waltham Cross 38652). Monday to Friday 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
MINOR AILMENTS	Health Centre, High Street, Waltham Cross. Friday mornings (1st). Health Centre, Blindmans Lane, Cheshunt. 2nd and 4th Monday mornings.
OPHTHALMIC	Health Centre, Blindmans Lane, Cheshunt. Friday mornings (by appointment).
SOCIAL WELFARE	Social Work Unit, Westfield, West Street, Hertford. (Hertford 3145 and 5875). Sub-office: Chestnuts Day Nursery, Crossbrook Street, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 20905).
SPEECH THERAPY	Health Centre, High Street, Waltham Cross. Thursday mornings. Health Centre, Blindmans Lane, Cheshunt. Wednesdays.
WELFARE FOODS	Health Centre, High Street, Waltham Cross.. Wednesday 10.00 a.m. to 'noon' and 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Health Centre, Blindmans Lane, Cheshunt. Monday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Thursday 10.00 a.m. to noon and 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Memorial Hall, Goff's Oak. Friday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
WELL-WOMAN CLINIC (Cytology)	Health Centre, High Street, Waltham Cross. 1st and 3rd Monday mornings, 2nd Wednesday evenings.

## OTHER SERVICES

### BLOOD TRANSFUSION :

Sessions are held at the Health Centre, Waltham Cross, at regular intervals. Further information may be obtained from Miss E. R. Cooper, Honorary Local Organiser, National Blood Transfusion Service, 41, Southfield Road, Waltham Cross. Telephone No. Waltham Cross 26258.

### BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY :

The Society has a range of medical equipment for the sick and injured available on loan on the recommendation of Medical Practitioners and District Nurses. The equipment is at 178A, High Street, Waltham Cross. The depot is open from 9.00 a.m. – 1.00 p.m. daily.

In addition to their normal activities, which include the provision of First Aid Posts at local events, the detachment has available a team which is on call for disaster relief work. Non-members of the Society are welcome for First Aid Training. Details may be obtained from the Commandant, Miss E. R. Cooper, 41, Southfield Road, Waltham Cross (Waltham Cross 26258).

### LABORATORY FACILITIES :

A hospital laboratory service is available at Chase Farm Hospital and at the Hertford County Hospital.

Water, milk and food specimens are sent to the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, or to the Regional Public Health Laboratory, Luton.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT :

One person in need of care and attention was removed to hospital under the provisions of the National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951. The gentleman concerned was aged and living



alone. He had not been seen by his neighbours for several days, and it was necessary to enlist the support of the Police in gaining access to the premises, as he refused to answer the door. He was removed to hospital on the Order of a Justice of the Peace, where he remained for a few days undergoing treatment. He was then discharged home and received help from the welfare services.

One other case involving the care of an aged person was referred to the Department during the year, but this was not a case to which Section 47 of the principal Act applied, and the enquirer was put in touch with the appropriate welfare services.

## MORTUARY

The provision of a mortuary by the Council was discontinued in 1967. It is now the general practice to use mortuaries at hospitals which are better equipped when a post-mortem examination is required.

## W.R.V.S. MEALS SERVICE

The W.R.V.S. continue to operate the Meals on Wheels Service for housebound people nominated from statutory welfare sources. The service is used mainly by old age pensioners and particularly by men living alone.

The scope of this service both nationally and locally is very extensive, as can be seen from the annual figures for meals on wheels for 1969. The overall figure for meals delivered by the W.R.V.S. during the year was 9,292,178 and of this grand total, Cheshunt's quota was 7,570.

There is still a great need for additional helpers at the Cheshunt Centre since the number of persons requiring meals is constantly increasing. Further information may be obtained from Mrs. E. M. Brown, Centre Organiser, W.R.V.S. Centre, Albury Grove Road, Cheshunt (Waltham Cross 22050).

## HEALTH EDUCATION AND HOME SAFETY

Slogan plates on the postal franking machine continue



to be used for health propaganda, and a small display of posters on health and safety topics is maintained in the entrance hall at the Public Health Department.

A complaint was received during the year from a Cheshunt resident with regard to a toy belonging to her child which had started to leak at the control knobs. Whilst the family were away on holiday, the toy which had been left in a bedroom exploded, shattering the glass on the front.

The complaint was taken up with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, who in turn took the matter up with the Home Office, and they contacted the manufacturer. They could offer no explanation regarding the shattering of the toy in question, and the Home Office were reasonably satisfied that there was not likely to be any "explosive" force in the event of the glare screen shattering and, in the circumstances, would not wish to raise any objection to the continued sale of the toy.

Immediately before the fireworks season, RoSPA posters drawing attention to the dangers of accidents from fireworks were displayed on public notice boards, Council vehicles, etc.

During the year, the Medical Officer of Health drew attention to the public of the dangers of using old medicines, and recommended that any resident who had any medicines of whatever description to bring them to the Public Health Department.

The Council are subscribers to the Home Safety Section of RoSPA.

## SECTION- III

### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The following table shows details of diseases notified during 1968 and 1969 :—

			1968	1969		
			Notified Cases	Notified Cases	Cases admitted to hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	14	23	—	—
Measles	...	...	126	111	1	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	10	1	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	1	4	1	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	12	9	5	—
Infective Hepatitis	...	...	15	5	1	1
Acute Meningitis	...	...	—	1	1	—

#### MEASLES

Notification of Measles in the last ten years are shown in the following table :—

Year				Cases Notified				Notifications per 1,000 population
1960	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	3.17
1961	...	...	...	935	...	...	...	26.35
1962	...	...	...	122	...	...	...	3.33
1963	...	...	...	836	...	...	...	22.28
1964	...	...	...	383	...	...	...	9.81
1965	...	...	...	269	...	...	...	6.66
1966	...	...	...	375	...	...	...	8.95
1967	...	...	...	507	...	...	...	11.8
1968	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	2.88
1969	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	2.52

## WHOOPIING COUGH

The incidence of this disease over the past ten years is shown in the following table :—

Year				Cases Notified			Notifications per 1,000 population
1959	...	...	...	16	...	...	0.51
1960	...	...	...	101	...	...	3.08
1961	...	...	...	18	...	...	0.51
1962	...	...	...	9	...	...	0.25
1963	...	...	...	52	...	...	1.39
1964	...	...	...	53	...	...	1.36
1965	...	...	...	3	...	...	0.07
1966	...	...	...	6	...	...	0.14
1967	...	...	...	5	...	...	0.1
1968	...	...	...	10	...	...	0.22
1969	...	...	...	1	...	...	0.02

## TUBERCULOSIS

The number of new cases of Tuberculosis in 1969 was 9 compared with 12 cases in 1968.

New cases, 1969 — classified by age groups :—

Age	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0— 5	Nil	1	—	—	1
5—15	—	1	—	—	1
15—25	2	—	—	—	2
25—35	1	1	—	—	2
35—45	—	1	—	—	1
45—55	1	—	—	—	1
55—65	—	—	—	—	—
65 upwards	1	Nil	—	—	1
	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9</b>

	1963	1969
Number of cases from other areas transferred to Cheshunt ... ..	2	2

## MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Early in the year, the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board intimated that they would like to begin a regular Mass X-ray Service within this Authority. The necessary arrangements were made in consultation with the County Council Education Department to allow the Old Drill Hall Forecourt in Crossbrook Street to be used as the site.

The Mass X-ray Unit visited Cheshunt each Friday between 10.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. and was open to all persons over 14 years of age, and no appointments were necessary.

This is a free service and should be used far more by the members of the public. This mass screening is not only designed to find cases of tuberculosis, but also it may highlight such conditions as carcinoma, bacterial or virus infections of the lungs, pulmonary fibrosis, emphysema, abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus together with abnormalities of the heart and blood vessels. Where any such conditions are found, the necessary arrangements are then made for further investigations to be carried out.

The details of the Mass Radiography Unit for the year are given in the following tables. During previous visits of the Unit to Cheshunt, the total numbers X-rayed were as follows :—

1953 — 1,682	1956 — 1,010	1959 — 2,711
1962 — 2,463	1965 — 2,749	1968 — 4,782

It can be seen, therefore, that during 1969 there was a considerable drop in the number of people X-rayed over the previous year despite the fact that the Mass X-ray Unit has been in Cheshunt more or less every Friday since April. I therefore wish to stress to all members of the public that this is a free service, and everyone should take advantage of this facility by being X-rayed annually.

# MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Drill Hall, Cheshunt

From 11th April to 20th June and  
8th August to 19th December, 1969.

	Male	Female	Total
Referred by General Practitioner ...	224	173	397
General Public ... ..	1,020	1,080	2,100
Organised Groups ... ..	33	363	396
Contacts ... ..	—	13	13
Residents Old Peoples Homes ...	22	8	30
<b>Total number X-rayed</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>1,637</b>	<b>2,936</b>

## Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Requiring immediate treatment ...	1 (2PK)	—	1
Requiring occasional clinic supervision ... ..	3	—	3
Presumed healed, discharged ...	1	—	1

## Group in which significant pulmonary tuberculosis was discovered:

Requiring immediate treatment — GENERAL PUBLIC	1	—	1
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## Among other abnormalities discovered were:

Primary malignant neoplasm in thorax	2	2	4
Secondary malignant neoplasm in thorax ... ..	—	1	1
Sarcoidosis ... ..	4	2	6

	Male	Female	Total
Bacterial & virus infection of lung ...	5	2	7
Bronchiectasis ... ..	—	2	2
Pulmonary fibrosis (non tuberculous)	2	—	2
Spontaneous pneumothorax ... ..	1	—	1
Acquired abnormalities of heart & vascular system ... ..	1	2	3
Other abnormalities ... ..	3	4	7
Did not attend for further investigation	1	—	1
Did not attend for repeat miniature film	1	—	1
Awaiting classification ... ..	2	—	2

PK — previously known.

#### DISINFECTION:

No current or terminal disinfection was carried out in connection with notifiable diseases during the year. Library books from houses where notifiable diseases have occurred are returned to the Public Health Department for disinfection before re-issue by the library.

Cases of Scabies occurred in three households and were treated in the Cleansing Station of the London Borough of Enfield. Bedding and personal clothing were treated at the same time. Scabies is not now a notifiable disease.

#### “DAYS GONE BY” :

Extracts and some thoughts from the Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health 60 and 50 years ago.

**1909.** The Medical Officer of Health reported that there “was no epidemic of diarrhoea owing to the cool damp weather”. The population was 13,565, the total housing accommodation was 2,833 (of which 120 were empty!) making an average of 5 persons per house. Today the average is 3.2. There were 305 births (Rate 22.5), including 5 illegitimate births. Deaths amounted to 132 (Rate 10.76) of which no less than 22 died in



Public Institutions. The infant mortality totalled 28 (Rate 91.8). Diphtheria was reported in nine instances with one death, whilst 10 persons died from tuberculosis. Bacteriological examinations were made by the Medical Officer of Health at the Isolation Hospital, but he stated – "I might point out that I receive nothing for doing it."

1919. The population was calculated to be between 13,347 – 13,904. There were 232 births (Rate 16.6) which included 27 illegitimate births. Deaths amounted to 143 (Rate 10.7). 13 deaths of infants under one year were recorded (Rate 56.00). The number of inhabited houses was now 2,997, making an average of 4.4 persons per house. Conditions were slowly improving but, nevertheless, there were still 9 cases of diphtheria and 33 new cases of tuberculosis.

The removal of house refuse was on a fortnightly basis, and a few houses still had brick ashpits.

Approximately 156,000 gallons of milk were drunk by the inhabitants (an average of less than 2 pints per person per week).

Housing occupied a considerable amount of attention, then as now there was a housing shortage. Since 1915 only six new houses had been built. Commenting on the condition of some rented houses, the Medical Officer of Health makes a remark as true now as then – "Reformers argue loudly that a man is a product of his environment, but the environment is quite often the product of man." After a survey of the property in the district had been carried out, he concluded that 245 new houses required to be built on 23 acres of land, and suggest the Council build their first Council Houses. Thus was the "idea" conceived, with "multiple births" the following year.

Perhaps 1970, being fifty years after the first Council house was built, may be a fitting time to pay tribute to Dr. John McClymont in some permanent form.



## SECTION IV

### ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND INSPECTION OF THE AREA

#### REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

I submit the Annual Report on the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

A full compliment of staff was maintained for the whole year. Mrs. J. Westney was appointed on the 1st January as a full time Clerk and Mr. D. Coyne joined the staff on the 1st July, as the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

One of the functions of the Public Health Department is the prevention of pollution of the environment in all its forms. Whilst this authority is comparatively free from the grosser forms of pollution, we must be constantly aware to prevent new ones arising and to reduce those that may already be in existence.

The formation of a permanent Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution which has been set up with the following terms of reference "To advise on matters, both national and international, concerning the pollution of the environment; on the adequacy of research in this field; and the future possibilities of the danger to the environment" is most welcomed.

There is no doubt that the pollution of mans environment is now "hot news". We learn of fish dying in their millions in the River Rhine due to insecticides, birds being washed ashore dead from oil pollution, sheep being killed by nerve gases, the residents of Tokyo purchasing oxygen from slot machines because of the high concentrations of waste gases from automobiles in the atmosphere, and children in Los Angeles who are unable to play due to the accumulation of oxide of nitrogen.

It has been estimated that some 800 million tons of pollutant are discharged in to the atmosphere every year. Of this total Great Britain contributes just under a million tons of smoke, just over six million tons of sulphur dioxide, six and a half million tons of automobile exhaust — (mainly carbon

monoxide), plus ten and a half million tons of carbon dioxide from industrial and domestic heating.

The Royal Commission will certainly not lack material to work with, and who knows, a modern Chadwick may emerge.

In July, Smoke Control Order No. 5 became operative, resulting in a further 1,570 properties becoming smokeless. At the end of the year, the Council approved in principle Area 6 for 1970/71 with Smoke Control Areas 7/8 comprising the area from Northfield Road to Eleanor Cross Road in the period 1971–1973.

The Housing Act, 1969 came into operation on 1st August, which made important changes into housing legislation. The main alterations were the raising of the Standard Grant to a maximum of £450 and the Improvement Grant to £1,000 – which could now include major repair items associated with other improvement work. During the year, twenty one Standard Grants were approved at a maximum total cost of £6,145 – an average of £292. Four Improvement Grants were made for works estimated to cost £5,999 on which the total grants approved amounted to £1,877, an average of £469 per dwelling. Under Part III of this Act, a new system governing the rents of privately rented property, which have been brought up to a satisfactory standard has been introduced, which will allow rents to be increased and controlled tenancies converted to regulated tenancies. Before a rent can be increased, the owner has to obtain a 'Qualification Certificate from the Council, the procedure could be complicated, and by the end of the year approximately fifty enquiries had been made and twenty three applications received.

The works required at 150, Cromwell Avenue – a house in multiple occupation, were eventually completed at the end of the year after several Court appearances.

Food Samples taken during the year amounted to sixty four. Sixty were routine samples, all of which were genuine. The four other samples forwarded to the Analyst were as a result of a complaint, each resulting in a prosecution. The number of actual complaints received by the Department this year increased to thirty four, although in the majority of cases no statutory action was justified, it is gratifying to see the

public becoming more aware of the food they eat, and also that they know facilities exist where their complaints may be dealt with.

Details of the work of the public health inspectors during the year is given in the summaries which follow.

This is my first report, and I am conscious of the esteem with which my two predecessors were held — Mr. F. Sykes (1902–38) and Mr. C. Wilson (1938–69).

Mr. Wilson was a pupil with the Biddulph U.D.C. in Staffordshire and qualified in December, 1925. His first appointment was at Stoke-on-Trent, before moving to Bristol in 1929. In May, 1931, he was appointed Deputy Sanitary Inspector to the Borough of Surbiton before finally taking up the appointment of Senior Sanitary Inspector to this Authority in March, 1938. Mr. Wilson will always be remembered as an outstanding officer and gentleman. I wish him and Mrs. Wilson a long and happy retirement.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge the co-operation of all officers in other Departments and the loyal support of members of this Department.

**J. L. BILLINGS,**

Chief Public Health Inspector.

#### INSPECTION OF THE AREA :

The Inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year numbered 4,613, and details as to the nature of these inspections are given in the tables which follow. 798 complaints relating to a variety of matters were received.

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS :

Number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health and Housing Acts)	647
Number of dwelling-houses inspected for other than housing defects ... ..	554
Number of premises other than houses inspected	623
Premises re-inspected ... ..	456
Visits to works in progress ... ..	276
Miscellaneous visits ... ..	2,057
	<hr/>
	<b>4,613</b>
	<hr/>

Included in the previous table are the following classified visits :—

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :

Infectious Diseases ... ..	100
Disposal of Refuse ... ..	23
Drainage Works ... ..	179
Swimming Baths ... ..	10
Water Supplies ... ..	78
Disinfestations ... ..	45

### HOUSING ACTS :

Improvement Grants—Discretionary ... ..	84
Improvement Grants—Standard ... ..	150
Overcrowding ... ..	7
Immigrants ... ..	18
Contravention of Council Mortgage Deed—Lodgers	28
Houses let in lodgings ... ..	10

### CLEAN AIR ACT :

Smoke Control Areas ... ..	680
Smoke Nuisances ... ..	163

Atmospheric Pollution Stations	...	...	...	47
Boiler Furnace Installations	...	...	...	11
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	24

#### GENERAL :

Agricultural Act, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	94
Caravan Sites Act, 1960	...	...	...	...	...	77
Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928–1936	...	...				194
National Assistance Act, 1948–1951			...	...		4
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	4
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	...	...	...	...		77
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	...			...		15
Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963				...		10
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963	...					396
Hertfordshire County Council (Music & Dancing) Regs. 1955	...	...	...	...	...	9

#### UNFIT HOUSES :

The new owners of “Headingley” 26, Hammond Street Road have given an undertaking to demolish the house as part of the development scheme.

No demolition or Closing Orders were made during the year, but six houses subject to Orders made in 1968 were demolished.

The number of houses dealt with under the Demolition or Closing Order procedure of the Housing Acts since the beginning of 1953 is 197.

Seventeen houses were made fit by the owners after service of informal notices.

#### HOUSING ACT, 1969 :

During the year, the Housing Act, 1969 came into operation. This Act brought many changes into effect, primarily to give more encouragement to owners of older houses to bring



them up to the standard which is now considered essential, and in doing so to prolong the life of basically sound houses which otherwise might in future have to be closed or demolished.

In Part I, the maximum amount of grant for providing the standard amenities, i.e. bath, wash-hand basin, sink, inside water closet and hot water system is now £450. The new improvement grant (payable at the discretion of the Local Authority) is half the cost of the approved works subject to a maximum of £1,000, or in certain cases £1,200. The cost of certain repairs may also be included for calculation of grant.

During the year, 21 Standard Improvement Grants were authorised, including 9 under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1969. The total amount of grant approved was £6,145 – an average grant of £292. 12. 4d. per house.

Four Discretionary Improvement Grants were approved for works amounting to £5,999, on which the total grant payable was £1,877 – an average grant of £469. 9. 1d. per house. One of the four grants was under the Housing Act, 1969.

Details of all the Improvement Grants approved during the year is shown in the following table :—

#### Standard Improvement Grants :

Address	Maximum Approved Grant			Actual Grant		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
142, Cromwell Avenue ... ..	35.	0.	0.	35.	0.	0.
33, College Road ... ..	325.	0.	0.	201.	10.	0.
1, Brookfield Gardens ... ..	75.	0.	0.	46.	0.	10.
172, Crossbrook Street ... ..	90.	0.	0.	84.	0.	0.
166, Hammond Street Road ... ..	350.	0.	0.	350.	0.	0.
18, Cuffley Hill ... ..	350.	0.	0.	199.	12.	1.
17, Albury Grove Road .. ..	340.	0.	0.	310.	10.	0.
35, Cadmore Lane ... ..	325.	0.	0.	250.	0.	0.
51, College Road ... ..	350.	0.	0.	340.	0.	0.
28, Endeavour Road ... ..	315.	0.	0.	135.	4.	6.
24, Cromwell Avenue ... ..	75.	0.	0.	75.	0.	0.
133, Windmill Lane ... ..	15.	0.	0.	15.	0.	0.

### Standard Improvement Grants (Contd.) :

Address	Maximum Approved Grant			Actual Grant		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
13, Burleigh Road ... ..	450.	0.	0.			
55, Cadmore Lane ... ..	405.	0.	0.	318.	17.	6.
119, Crossbrook Street ...	450.	0.	0.			
32, Dewhurst Road ... ..	450.	0.	0.			
30, Endeavour Road ... ..	405.	0.	0.	299.	0.	0.
32, Endeavour Road ... ..	405.	0.	0.			
2, Park Lane, Cheshunt ...	95.	0.	0.	35.	0.	0.
45, Swanfield Road ... ..	435.	0.	0.			
40, York Road ... ..	405.	0.	0.	196.	17.	3.

### Discretionary Improvement Grants :

Address	Amount Approved			Amount payable by the Council		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14, Railway Road ... ..	660.	0.	0.	330.	0.	0.
100, Park Lane, Waltham Cross	612.	15.	0.	306.	7.	6.
17, Delamare Road ... ..	482.	18.	0.	241.	9.	0.
Stable Block, Beaumont Manor, Wormley ... ..	4,243.	15.	11.	1,000.	0.	0.

Under the provisions of Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1964, representations were received from the tenants of the following properties, namely 42, Eleanor Road, 27, Park Lane, Waltham Cross, 17, Cadmore Lane and 94, Cromwell Avenue, asking the Council to exercise their powers to install the Standard Amenities in these houses. After the service of the preliminary notice, the owner of 42, Eleanor Road sold the property to the existing tenant and no further action was therefore necessary. The owner of 94, Cromwell Avenue exercised her power under Section 59 of the Act, instructing the Council to purchase the property. The matter, however, had not been resolved by the end of the year. 93, Swanfield Road — a property on which a Preliminary Notice was served in 1968, was sold, and the new owner promised to carry out the necessary works within six months. These works, however, were not



completed, and the Council then served an Immediate Improvement Notice on the new owner.

Part II of the 1969 Act empowers the Local Authority to declare a predominantly residential area to be an "Improvement Area". Included in this Part of the Act are provisions enabling Local Authorities to carry out improvements and alterations to present a more pleasing environment to compliment the housing improvement. Although the Local Authority is empowered to acquire land compulsorily, every effort should be made to secure the co-operation of the owners to voluntarily carry out improvements.

In January of this year, the Council instructed that the York Road/Swanfield Road area should be considered for declaration as a General Improvement Area. The 384 houses, including 7 combined dwellings/business premises, received an inspection to ascertain the facilities available to the occupiers and the extent of repairs necessary to bring it up to the required standard. Note was also taken of other premises in the proposed area. Concurrently, the Engineer and Surveyor undertook a survey of the area so that improvements necessary could be formulated. From the survey of the houses in the area, the following is an extract of the summary prepared :—

Number of owner 'occupied houses	...	...	...	...	224
Number of tenanted houses	...	...	...	...	148
Number of houses with all standard facilities	...	...	...	...	147
Number of houses with some standard facilities	...	...	...	...	168
Number of houses without all standard facilities	...	...	...	...	57
Number of houses requiring minor repairs	...	...	...	...	130
Number of houses requiring moderate repairs	...	...	...	...	31
Number of houses requiring major repairs	...	...	...	...	2
Number of occupiers owning a motor vehicle	...	...	...	...	114
Number of occupiers with garage accommodation within the curtilage of the dwelling	...	...	...	...	28

The Council have approved in principle that the area should be declared a General Improvement Area, and consultations are now in progress with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Under Part III of the Act, owners carrying out improvement works to provide the standard amenities, or having houses let at a controlled rent with all the amenities and satisfying the Statutory conditions, may obtain a "Qualification Certificate" from the Local Authority, whereby the owner can obtain a Certificate of 'Fair Rent' determined by the Rent Officer under the Rent Act, 1968.

Twenty-three applications for Qualification Certificates had been received by the end of the year, although some fifty or more enquiries had been made. All the applications related to tenanted property which had all the standard amenities.

All properties for which Qualification Certificates are required are inspected within the twenty-eight days allowed for the tenant to make representations, the tenant may bring to the notice of the Local Authority defects and lack of facilities he may consider warrants the refusal of a Qualification Certificate.

#### RENT ACT, 1957 :

An application was received from the landlord of 28, Church Lane, for the revocation of a Certificate of Disrepair. The Council, after considering a report on the property, decided not to revoke the Certificate.

#### OVERCROWDING AND HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION :

##### **150, Cromwell Avenue:**

On the 30th October, 1968, the owner of this property was fined £5 plus a continuing fine of 10/- per day commencing at the day of the Hearing until the works specified under Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1961, had been completed. Costs of 6 guineas were also awarded. The work was not completed and after two adjournments, the case was heard on 17th September, 1969, when the Court imposed a fine of £20 plus 8 guineas costs. The former daily penalty was not invoked, but a new daily penalty of £1 per day was imposed. The work was finally completed in December.

**Roundcroft, Park Lane:**

This house remained in a satisfactory condition throughout the year.

Visits were made to various properties to investigate alleged breach of the Council's mortgage deeds in relation to the taking in of lodgers and/or overcrowding. No case of statutory overcrowding was found.

**CARAVANS :**

With certain exceptions, a caravan site cannot be established without a licence under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, and this cannot be granted until planning permission has been given.

At the end of the year, there were seven individual caravan site licences and three sites licenced where more than three caravans were sited. The total number of caravans was 144. 77 visits were made during the year in connection with caravans.

Caravans parking on unauthorised sites were moved on, usually without difficulty.

The Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland continued to operate a site for tents and caravans at Theobalds Park. This Club is exempted from the requirements to obtain a site licence, but not withstanding provided adequate facilities for the site users.

Members of the Showmans Guild, who are also exempted from requiring a site licence, occupied land at the rear of a large house at Turnford. Discussion with the organiser of the site has enabled reasonable facilities to be provided. The caravans normally stay during the winter months only.

**HOUSING STATISTICS :**

Number of houses erected since 1945 —

By the Urban District Council of Cheshunt	...	...	2,620
-------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-------

Number of houses erected since 1945 (Contd.) —

By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	1,370
By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	5,460
						<u>9,450</u>

Number of houses erected during 1969 —

By the Urban District Council of Cheshunt	...	...	193
By other Local Authorities	...	...	—
By Private Enterprise	...	...	105
			<u>298</u>

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

1. INSPECTION FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority ...	133	111	4	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act excluding out-workers' premises ...	4	4	1	—
Total ...	137	115	5	—

## 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) Unsuitable or Defective	4	2	—	2	—
Other Offences including offences under Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>

### OUTWORK :

Lists of outworkers required by Section 133 of the Act were submitted by one factory making wearing apparel. The number of outworkers on the August list was 47. Of the names submitted, 39 resided in areas adjoining and details were sent to the appropriate Local Authority. Twenty-one inspections were made of outworkers' premises in Cheshunt, and all found to be satisfactory. Notification of 20 outworkers resident in Cheshunt were received from other Local Authorities.

Of the persons notified by factory occupiers as outworkers nearly 75% did not come within the occupations listed by the Minister by Orders made under the Act. These notifications included one occupation in particular involving the soldering of metal ends onto electrical wiring. The practice involves the use of a gas heated pot containing solder into which the ends are dipped and thereafter allowed to cool.

Another unlisted occupation was concerned with plastic

toys. These came to the outworker joined together as it left the moulding process at the factory, and was to be separated by hand and put in boxes.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT :

Under Regulation 5 of the Hertfordshire (Music and Dancing) Regulations, 1955, all new applications to the County Council for a licence must be accompanied by a letter from the County District Council, stating whether there is any objection on sanitary grounds to the licensing of the premises.

Two applications for new licences were received during the year, the following premises are now licenced :—

PREMISES LICENSED FOR MUSIC AND DANCING :

- New River Arms Public House Lounge, Turnford, Broxbourne.
- British Legion Hall, 7, Crossbrook Street, Waltham Cross.
- Cromwell Road Hall, Cromwell Road, Cheshunt.
- Cuffley & Northaw Youth Centre, Cuffley, Potters Bar.
- Dig Dag Hall, Dig Dag Hill, Cheshunt.
- Dave Jones School of Dancing, 74A, High Street, Cheshunt.
- The Drill Hall, Crossbrook Street, Cheshunt.
- Embassy Cinema, High Street, Waltham Cross.
- East Herts. College of Further Education, Turnford, Broxbourne.
- Goff's Oak Village Hall, Goff's Oak, Cheshunt.
- Holdbrook Hall, Holdbrook, Waltham Cross.
- Regent Cinema, High Street, Waltham Cross.
- Rosedale Old Cestrians Sports Club, Andrews Lane, Cheshunt.
- Wolsey Hall, Windmill Lane, Cheshunt.

SERVICE OF NOTICES:

Statutory Notices under Housing Act, 1957 and 1964,									
notice of intention to enter premises for purpose of									
survey and examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12



Statutory Notices under Section 277, Public Health Act, 1936, requisition for information ... ..	10
Statutory Notices under Section 24, Public Health Act, 1936, notice to owner of premises of proposed work of maintenance on sewer ... ..	4
Statutory Notices under Section 19, Sub-section 5, Housing Act, 1964 — immediate improvement notice in respect of dwelling not in an improvement area ...	4
Statutory Notices under Section 19, Sub-section 4, Housing Act, 1964 — preliminary notice of local authority's proposals for improvement of dwelling not in an improvement area ... ..	3
Statutory Notices under Section 170, Housing Act, 1957, requisition for information ... ..	1
Statutory Notices under Section 19, Housing Act, 1964, notice of representations made in respect of dwelling not in an improvement area ... ..	1
Statutory Notices under Clean Air Act, 1956, Section 12(2), notice requiring the carrying out of adaptations	3
Intimation Notices served during the year ... ..	146

## WATER SUPPLY :

The whole of the district is within the area of supply of the Metropolitan Water Board. The Director of Water Examination has kindly supplied the following information relating to the Board's direct supply to the Cheshunt area :—

- “1. (a) The supply was satisfactory both as to (i) quality, and (ii) quantity throughout 1969.
- (b) All new and repaired mains are disinfected with chlorine; after a predetermined period of contact, the pipes are flushed out and refilled; samples of water are then collected from these treated mains; and the mains are returned to service only after results are found to be satisfactory.

The quality control from these laboratories is carried out by means of daily sampling from sources of supply, from the treatment works or well stations, from the distribution system, and through to the con-



sumer. Any sign of contamination or any other abnormality is immediately investigated.

(c) (i) The Board has no record of the number of structurally separate dwellings supplied in your area, but the population supplied direct according to the Registrar-General's estimates at 30th June, 1969, was 43,886.

(ii) No houses were permanently supplied by standpipe.

(d) No artificial fluoride was added, and where the fluoride content is indicated in the analyses, it represents the naturally occurring fluoride in the water.

2. (a) The supply was derived from the following works and pumping stations :—

Mainly River Thames—derived water via Fortis Green pumping station, and well water from Hoe Lane and Waltham Abbey pumping stations. The higher ground round Goff's Oak also receives well water from Darnicle Hill pumping station.

No new sources of supply were instituted and there were no changes to the general scheme of supply in your area.

The number of samples collected and the bacteriological and chemical analyses of the supply from the above sources after treatment are shown on the attached sheets.

(b) On account of their hardness content and alkaline reaction, the Board's river and well water supplies are not considered to be plumbo-solvent. It should, however, be appreciated that all types of water pick up varying amounts of metal from the material of water piping, particularly when it is newly installed; this applies to copper, zinc, iron and also to lead. Surveys carried out between 1966 and 1968 on analyses of water from consumers' premises confirmed this statement".

# METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD —

## AVERAGE RESULTS OF THE CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF

### MILLIGRAMMES PER LITRE

Description of the Sample	Number of Samples Day of the month	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nitrate Nitrogen	Oxygen abs. from KMnO <sub>4</sub> 4 hrs at 27°C.	B.O.D. 5 days at 20°C	Hardness (total) CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Hardness (non-carbonate) CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Magnesium as Mg	Sodium Potassium as Na
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
R. Thames— derived	371	0.024	0.083	4.4	1.05		282	79	5	24.0
Darnicle Hill	1	0.014	0.026	0.8	0.24		356	111		
Hoe Lane	4	0.100	0.025	Nil	0.26		421	182		
Waltham Abbey	4	0.195	0.032	0.3	0.33		279	67		

## BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS—

### WATER SUPPLIED TO THE URBAN

Source of supply	Number of samples	BEFORE TREATMENT			
		Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count	
		20-24 hours at 37°C.	3 days at 22°C.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.
R. Thames— derived	8,196	66.5		39.79	19.0
Darnicle Hill	43	0.7	73	76.74	0.5
Hoe Lane	249	0.2	16	99.20	—
Waltham Abbey	249	0.1	9	99.60	—

# WATER EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT

## WATER SUPPLIED TO THE URBAN DISTRICT OF CHESHUNT

(unless otherwise stated)

Chloride as Cl	Phos- phate as PO <sub>4</sub>	Silicate as SiO <sub>2</sub>	Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	Natural Fluoride as F	Surface- active material as Manoxol OT		Tur- bidity units	Colour (Burgess units)	pH value	Electri- cal Con- ductivity (microm- hos)
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
32	2.1	9	58	0.25	0.02		0.1	11	7.9	550
24				0.65			0.1	3	7.1	630
31				0.60			0.6	6	7.2	720
24				0.70			0.4	7	7.5	550

## EARLY AVERAGES, 1967

### DISTRICT OF CHESHUNT

Escherichia coli count		Number of samples	AFTER TREATMENT		Coliform count	E. coli count
			Agar plate count per ml.			
Per cent. samples active in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.		20-24 hours 37°C.	3 days at 22°C.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.
3.97	7.0	3,698	12.9		99.89	100.0
3.72	0.2	43	0.2	1	100.0	100.0
0.60	—	229	0.5	6	100.0	100.0
0.0	—	253	0.2	6	99.60	100.0

All dwelling-houses in the district are supplied from public mains direct to the houses with the exception of the following :—

Aqueduct Lock House, River Lea Bank.

Aqueduct Lock Cottage, River Lea Bank.

Cheshunt Lock House, River Lea Bank.

Housemoors Cottage, Halfhide Lane (now vacant).

New River Cottage, Halfhide Lane.

Theobalds Secondary Modern School, Theobalds Park.

Theobalds Cottage, Theobalds Park.

Cottage, South Villa Nursery, Park Lane, Waltham Cross.

Nursery Cottage, Canada Lane.

During the year 50 samples were taken for bacteriological examination. All of the samples were found to be satisfactory.

#### SWIMMING BATHS :

The Cheshunt Swimming Pool, which is owned by the Council, is fitted with modern plant for heating, and continuously filtering and chlorinating the pool water. The children's paddling pool adjacent to the swimming pool is also fed by water from the same plant. The pH value and chlorine content is checked at frequent intervals daily, and a record of these tests is maintained.

Twenty samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the season. Sixteen were found to be satisfactory and four unsatisfactory due to a temporary fault in the chlorination plant.

The County Health Department regularly sample water from school swimming pools belonging to the Education Authority.

#### CESSPOOL DRAINAGE :

The emptying of domestic cesspools by the local authority is free of charge up to a limit of 22,000 gallons per annum. Charges for amounts in excess of that quantity and the emptying of non-domestic cesspools are based on the actual cost of the work.

There are 142 cesspools which are attended by the

Cleansing Department during the year totalling 2,000 emptyings.

At Roundcroft, Park Lane, Cheshunt, works to provide a new cesspool and associated drainage carried out in 1968 was still unpaid for. During the year, the Council instituted proceedings to recover the amount of £1,308. 12. 0d. from the owner.

#### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL :

Cheshunt Sewers discharge into the Greater London Council's Sewage Disposal Works at Edmonton. Cheshunt is adequately provided with sewerage, apart from some country areas where properties are drained to septic tanks or cesspools. The new branch trunk sewer to serve the proposed housing development by the Greater London Council at Flamstead End will be completed in January, 1970.

#### INFESTATION :

Contact insecticides are used where necessary to combat infestation.

The assistance of the Department was sought during the year in dealing with infestations by the following insects:—

Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Clover Mites		...	...	...	...	...	2
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cockroaches		...	...	...	...	...	2
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

Where work is undertaken by the Department to combat infestation a charge is made, except in the case of fleas and bugs

## RODENT CONTROL :

Year ended 31st December, 1969.

Properties other than Sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. No. of properties in district	16,304	302
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification ... ..	556	—
(b) Number infested by :		
(i) Rats ... ..	135	—
(ii) Mice ... ..	125	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification ... ..	40	3
(b) Number infested by :		
(i) Rats ... ..	—	—
(ii) Mice ... ..	—	—

## Sewers :

- 100 manholes in Waltham Cross were treated with Fluoroacetamide on 30th October, 1969.

The treatment of rodent infestation at private dwellings is free, but charges are made for work carried out at other premises.

## RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964 :

This Act, which came into operation on 1st April, 1965, forbids the keeping of a Riding Establishment except under the



authority of a licence issued by the local authority. A licence is granted annually after a report from a Veterinary Surgeon or Veterinary Practitioner, on the suitability of the premises for keeping a Riding Establishment, and describing the condition of the premises and the horses in it.

The licences issued in respect of Riding Establishments at Theobalds Park and Woodgreen Farm were renewed during the year.

#### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951 :

Licences to keep pet shops were granted during the year to Mr. Michael Boswell, 14, Cadmore Lane, and Mr. Geoffrey Gidley, 19, High Street, Waltham Cross, and the conditions recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were incorporated in the licence.

#### ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963 :

This Act provides that no person shall keep a Boarding Establishment for animals except under the authority of a licence granted by the local authority who may impose such conditions as appear to be necessary for securing the objects of the Act. Licences to keep such boarding establishments were issued by the Council during the year to Mrs. J. Bradley, ~~Up~~wey Kennels, Hammond Street Road, Mr. K. Cox, High View Farm, Crouch Lane, Goff's Oak and Mrs. P. Meredith, Tyle Kiln Cottage, Theobalds Park.

#### REFUSE DUMPS :

Dumping of refuse is controlled by consents granted by the Herts. County Council and the District Council under the Hertfordshire County Council Act, 1935. Conditions are attached to the consents, which are designed to prevent nuisance and control fires. No new consents were granted during the year.

During May, numerous complaints relating to a foul smell were received from residents of Waltham Cross. The source was traced to a gravel pit in a neighbouring authority,

lying immediately south of the boundary, where refilling was in progress and tipping was taking place into water. The decaying vegetable matter was giving rise to emissions of sulphurated hydrogen from the polluted water.

Liaison with the London Borough of Enfield and the Technological Department of the Greater London Council led to the chemical treatment of the water with Chlorine, which alleviated the smell.

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL :

The refuse collection and disposal service is under the control of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

The Council undertake a weekly collection of house refuse in all parts of the Urban District, and the refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping in gravel pits at Hoddesdon. The collection of trade refuse is also undertaken.

The separate salvage of waste paper was discontinued in 1967, and waste paper is now collected as "refuse".

The free collection of bulky items of household refuse such as furniture and mattresses which was started in 1965 was discontinued in September, 1966. Garden refuse and builders rubble is not collected.

A disposal centre to meet the requirements of the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, was provided in Turners Hill from July, 1968. Rubbish may be taken to the disposal centre in the Manor House Depot, Turners Hill on Monday and Wednesday evenings from 6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m., and on Sundays from 9.00 a.m. to noon.

Unwanted Motor Vehicles may still be taken to Cheshunt Council Depot (rear of Public Library, Turners Hill) between 7.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. Mondays to Fridays.

A 'Lindemann-Newell' fragmentiser is operated by Messrs. W. C. Jones & Co., Waltham Cross, and is stated to be able to deal with about 150,000 vehicles a year, or about 75,000 tons of light scrap metal. Details of the arrangements under

which unwanted motor vehicles will be accepted should be obtained direct from the Company.

#### CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 and 1968 :

During the year, the Clean Air Act, 1968 became enforceable. Sections 2, 6 and 8 to 15 dealing with grit and dust emissions from furnices, prior approval of chimney heights and various powers affecting the smoke control area programme came into force on the 1st April, and the remaining sections dealing with prohibition of dark smoke from industrial or trade premises, and requirements relating to grit and dust arrestment plants came into force on the 1st October.

##### (a) Industrial

Two applications were received during the year for the approval of chimney heights under Section 6 of the 1968 Act. One application from a local scrap metal merchant related to the installation of a 100 ft. chimney serving a metal fragmentiser plant. Consultations with the Alkali Inspectorate and the Council's Consultant lead to the approval of the installation with conditions attached. The other application was for a 45 ft. chimney serving an oil-fired boiler of a nursery. This did not meet the minimum height requirement as recommended by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government's Memorandum on Chimney Heights. The firm were informed that a chimney height of 72 ft. would be approved, but this matter was still outstanding at the end of the year.

Nuisance from smuts deposited on a Caravan Park at Waltham Cross from chimneys of a factory adjacent to the Urban District boundary was again the cause of complaint during the year. Visits to the plant on several occasions during the early part of the year brought minor defects to light which were dealt with by the company concerned. This lead to a marked improvement in conditions, and during the latter part of the year, very few complaints were received, and on no occasion was a statutory nuisance created.

The introduction of Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, 1968 making the emission of dark smoke from any trade or industrial

premises an offence has been of great help to the Department in securing prompt action in cases where complaints were received. Prior to this section, for every complaint regarding smoke from bonfires of industrial or trade premises, the laborious process of proving that the smoke was a nuisance to inhabitants of the neighbourhood had to be applied. Now a nuisance need not be committed, but action can be taken on the colour of the smoke. Letters were written to all industrialists from whom complaints had been received in the past, pointing out the provisions of this section, and from October only two complaints were received, and both were abated immediately following the visit of the inspector.

## (b) Domestic

The Cheshunt (No. 5) Smoke Control Order came into operation on the 1st July, bringing the total area subject to smoke control up to 975 acres, and the number of houses to 6,930.

The following table shows the details of the Smoke Control Areas as at the end of the year :—

Area No.	Acres	Made	Order Confirmed	Operation	Total	Houses—Estimated No.	
						Requiring Adaptation	On which grant paid
1	140	20.12.60	21. 4.61	1.11.61	1562	178	116
2	280	19.12.61	20. 3.62	1.10.62	911	388	187
3	250	18.12.62	28. 3.63	1.10.63	1839	576	330
4	123	17. 4.64	18. 8.64	1. 7.65	1048	680	484
5	182	2. 7.68	13. 9.68	1. 7.69	1570	670	237

The effect of a Smoke Control Order is to ban all smoke from chimneys and to require the burning only of "authorised fuels". Garden bonfires are not prohibited in Smoke Control Areas, but it is an offence if the smoke from any such fire is a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

Cheshunt's Sixth Smoke Control Area was approved in principle in November. Two areas were surveyed, and the details laid before the Committee for consideration. They were :—

1. The Northfield Road/Trinity Lane area which included approximately 500 houses requiring adaptation.
2. The Turnford area where approximately 100 houses are eligible for grant.

The latter area bounded by the Great Cambridge Road to the west, the boundary with Hoddesdon Urban District to the north, the railway line to the east and by the northern boundary of Smoke Control Area No. 5 to the south, was eventually chosen.

#### NATIONAL SURVEY OF AIR POLLUTION :

The Council continued during the year to take part in the scheme for the measurement of atmospheric pollution, which has been in operation since 1961. Three instruments to measure smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere are maintained at Eleanor Cross Road, Waltham Cross, Manor House Depot, and Goff's Oak Playing Field. Daily readings are made and submitted to Warren Spring Laboratory, who issue statistical summaries of the observations made by all local authorities taking part in the survey.

The figures for Cheshunt are shown in the following tables :—



# AVERAGE YEARLY CONCENTRATION OF SMOKE

Situation	Smoke concentrations, microgrammes/cubic metre							
	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Waltham Cross .....	55	84	76	64	49	47	43	36
Cheshunt .....	47	52	45	40	29	34	34	33
Goff's Oak .....	32	39	45	26	23	11	27	27

# AVERAGE YEARLY CONCENTRATION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE

Situation	Sulphur dioxide concentrations, microgrammes/cubic metre							
	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Waltham Cross .....	120	127	117	110	113	113	117	96
Cheshunt .....	108	112	96	101	91	101	92	101
Goff's Oak .....	43	106	104	73	96	54	44	37



## NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960 :

This Act makes provision for the control of noise or vibration which is a nuisance. The Act does not apply to noise or vibration caused by aircraft, which are subject to other statutory controls, nor to noise or vibration caused by Statutory Undertakers in the exercise of their powers. In the case of noise or vibration caused in the course of a trade or business, it is a defence in any proceedings to show that the best practical means have been used for preventing it and counteracting its effects.

Eight complaints were received during the year, and on investigation, six were found to be substantiated. These referred to the use of compressed air tools being operated without muffs, noise from bird scarers and noises from factories and warehouses. On informal representations being made, muffs were provided in the three cases relating to the noise from compressed air tools, and undertaking was given that the automatic bird scarers would not be left on at night, they were being used by a market gardener for crop protection.

The complaint regarding the factory noise nuisance was caused by leaving the windows of the factory open during the the hot summer nights. This was remedied by informal action.

The change of use of a car park to a storage yard at a steel stockholders led to noise complaints from residents in the area. Large steel sheets were being unloaded and stacked in what used to be the company car park. Consultations with the firm led to the remedy of the nuisance by resiting the storage area, and more care in handling the stock by the employees.

## SCRAP METAL DEALERS :

The Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964, requires every local authority to maintain a register of persons carrying on business in their area as scrap metal dealers, and no person may carry on such business in the area of a local authority unless he has been registered. The Public Health Inspectors are authorised for the purposes of inspection under the Act.

The total number of scrap metal dealers on the register at

the end of the year was fourteen, and of these, seven were itinerant collectors.

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

### ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1969.

The Act requires the Local Authority to make an Annual Report to the Department of Employment and Productivity on their proceedings under the Act for the twelve months ending on 31st December in each year.

#### I. Registration and Inspection :

35 new registrations were received during the year under review, while 30 premises were deleted from the register. These alterations resulted in the total number of premises registered at the end of the year being 378. A total of 3,652 persons were employed in these premises; this figure being an increase of 286 over the number of persons employed at the end of 1968.

The majority of premises deleted from the register were subsequently re-registered by the new occupier. The slight increase in the number of registered premises is attributable to the completion and occupation of the shop premises in the Waltham New Town Redevelopment (known as Holdbrook), and the occupation of several shop premises in Stage II of the Comprehensive Redevelopment Area of High Street, Waltham Cross; Stage III of which is to be commenced in 1970. A new office block was almost completed in Trinity Lane, but occupation of this building had not taken place before the end of the year.

A total of 144 general inspections were made during the year. A "general inspection" is one made to ascertain whether all the relevant provisions of the Act applicable to that premise are complied with.

If items are found which require attention, the action taken is decided by their nature or seriousness. Few or minor matters are normally dealt with by the issue of a verbal inti-

mation to the person responsible. Matters of a more serious nature are always brought to the notice of the person responsible under the Act, by a written intimation.

Generally, all inspections are made by way of "surprise visits", as this enables a true opinion of everyday conditions to be formed.

**II. Operation of the General Provisions of the Act :**

The visits and inspections made resulted in 31 preliminary notices being issued to the occupiers in respect of a variety of contraventions. The majority of the notices issued were complied with, and there was no necessity for recourse to legal proceedings. The following comments on these contraventions may be of interest :—

**Cleanliness :**

In four instances, the walls and ceilings of premises were found to be in need of cleansing and redecoration. These generally were found to be storerooms or rooms to which the public were not usually admitted.

**Temperature :**

Only in one premise was it found that the minimum temperature of 60.8<sup>0</sup>F. was not being maintained; and 14 premises were not provided with thermometers.

**Sanitary Conveniences :**

Written intimations requiring the following works in relation to sanitary conveniences were issued :—

Redecorate walls and ceilings	...	...	...	4
Provide adequate lighting	...	...	...	3
Provide proper notices to male and female accommodation	...	...	...	7
Provide proper door fastenings	...	...	...	2
Provide adequate ventilation	...	...	...	4
Provide suitable sanitary accommodation	...	...		1

### **Washing Facilities :**

Notices under this heading were issued as follows:—

Provide wash-hand basins	...	...	...	...	2
Provide hot and cold or warm water supplies	...				6
Provide soap and towels	...	...	...	...	5

### **First Aid :**

In 17 cases, no first aid equipment was provided or the equipment was not maintained to the required standard of the First Aid Order, 1964.

### **Abstracts :**

In 20 premises, no abstract of the Act was available for the information of employees.

### **Dangerous Equipment :**

In one instance a hand operated guillotine was found to be without a guard, and in six cases electrically operated gravity feed food slicing machines were not provided with suitable guards.

### **Overcrowding :**

One office premise inspected was found to be statutorily overcrowded along with other contraventions of the Act. The result of pressure being brought to bear upon the owner was a proposed substantial enlargement of the office accommodation along with other improvements, which will bring the premises to compliance with the requirements of the Act.

### **Construction and Maintenance :**

In two premises, the floors or floor coverings were found to be in such a condition that an accident could have been caused; and in three premises, stair-cases were found which were not provided with a substantial hand-rail or hand-hold.

## **III. Accidents :**

17 accidents were reported during the year. Five of these

occurred in warehouses, eleven in retail shops and one in an office. All the accidents were investigated, and in three cases written advice on safety precautions to be adopted were sent to the employer. In the remaining cases, it was considered that no further action was needed.

The circumstances of the three cases in which it was felt necessary to issue written warning or advice are as follows :—

**Case No. 1;** A female shop assistant suffered lacerations to the index finger of her right hand while using a gravity feed slicing machine to prepare for sale "Salami" type sausage. To improve the appearance of the product, it was the practice of the firm to have the sausage sliced diagonally. This meant that it was impossible to operate the machine with the safety guard in place, or to utilise the "last slice" plate; thus the sausage had to be held in position with one hand. Not only is the use of the machine in this manner dangerous, but it is also very unhygienic. As a result of this accident, the employer was advised to issue instructions that the diagonal slicing of this sausage should be discontinued, and the safety devices provided should be utilised during all slicing operations.

**Case No. 2** involved the operation of a conveyor belt used to transport sacks of fertilizer from one floor to the next above. On one occasion, a sack of fertilizer became lodged against a roller at the top of the conveyor, thus stopping the machine. Without notifying the operator on the ground floor, the operator on the upper floor climbed onto the staging at the top of the machine, released the sack and so restarted the machine. He then observed a piece of sacking in the roller and without stopping the machine, attempted to remove it. At this point, a metal retaining bar on the conveyor belt struck him on the wrist, breaking it in two places.

Instructions had been given by the management to the employees prior to this accident, that the machine must be stopped before any attempt was made to remove any obstruction. Advice on modifications to the roller on the machine were given to and acted upon by the employer.



Case No. 3 occurred in the storeroom of a supermarket. One of the duties of an employee each morning was to open the windows of the storeroom. These windows were approximately seven feet above floor level, and had metal storage racks immediately beneath them. In order to open the windows, the employee had to climb a 5 ft. step-ladder. Instead of using the step-ladder in the manner for which it was designed, the employee rested it against the metal storage racks, and while standing on the top step and reaching to his full extent, the step ladder collapsed, causing him to fall to the ground, chipping a bone in his right foot. Following this accident, instructions were given to the employers that the step-ladder should be replaced by one incorporating a hand-hold above the top step, and in view of the difficulty in reaching these windows, a suitable opening rod should be provided.

#### Registration and General Inspections :

					Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	...	...	...	...	12	122	63
Retail shops	...	...	...	...	19	220	60
Wholesale shops, warehouses	...			...	2	17	8
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	...	...		...	2	19	13
Fuel storage depots	...	...		...	—	—	—

#### Number of Visits :

Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises — 396.



Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by Workplace :

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices ... ..	1,696
Retail Shops ... ..	1,431
Wholesale Departments, warehouses ...	408
Catering establishments open to the public	92
Canteens ... ..	25
Fuel storage depots ... ..	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,652</b>
Total Males:	1,453
Total Females:	2,199

Exemptions : Nil.

Prosecutions : Nil.

Inspectors :

Number of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act ... ..	4
Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act ... ..	Nil

# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

## FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Food premises in the area classified according to type of business are given below :—

Type of Premises	No. of Premises	Personal Washing Facilities		Washing facilities for Equipment	
		No. fitted to Comply with Reg. 16	No. to which Reg. 19 applies	No. fitted to Comply with Reg. 19	
Slaughterhouses ...	1	1	1	1	
Licensed Premises ...	36	36	36	36	
Grocery and Provisions	36	36	19	19	
Fruiterers and Green-grocers ...	31	31	19	19	
Fish Friers ...	5	5	5	5	
Fishmongers ...	7	7	7	7	
Dairies and Milkshops ...	19	19	—	—	
Chemists ...	11	11	11	11	
Confectioners ...	66	66	—	—	
Cafes, Caterers and Canteens ...	76	76	76	76	
Butchers ...	26	26	26	26	
Bakers ...	38	38	16	16	
Bakehouses ...	5	5	5	5	

## MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTIONS :

During the year, 509 visits were made to shops and premises where food is prepared or exposed for sale as detailed in the following table :—

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Butcher Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Cafes and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Other Food Shops and Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Mobile Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Milk Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Egg Albumen Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

During the course of these inspections, contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, were found in 27 premises, and one vehicle was found to contravene the Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966.

In all these matters, informal action only was necessary.

## REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES :

The number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Foods and Drugs Act, 1955, is shown in the following table :—

Premises	No.
Ice Cream Premises	74
Food Preparing Premises	22

## UN SOUND FOOD SURRENDERED OR CONDEMNED :

					tons	cwts.	lb.
Meat at slaughterhouse ...	...	...	...	...		1	14
Meat at retail shops ...	...	...	...	...		4	37
Canned meats ...	...	...	...	...		—	53
Other foods ...	...	...	...	...		8	72
Total						14	64

## CONDEMNATION CERTIFICATES :

The decision of the Council that the Department would not, for the purpose of credit claims against the supplier, undertake the examination and certification of foodstuffs which wholesalers and retailers may consider unsaleable, was again implemented during the year. As a result of this policy, the food trade in this area are at last realising that food which may be unfit for human consumption due to neglect or damage, and which they have no intention of selling, must be regarded as trade waste.

The services of the Public Health Inspectors are, of course, always available to traders and others seeking advice when in doubt as to the fitness of food for human consumption.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES :

In Cheshunt there is only one slaughterhouse, which is licensed until 30th September, 1970.

As required by the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, all meat at the slaughterhouse was inspected and marked when passed as fit for human consumption. No difficulty was experienced in maintaining 100% inspection, and the charges made by the Council for meat inspection, as provided by the Regulations, were at the rate of 2s. 6d. for cattle; 9d. per calf or pig and 6d. per sheep, lamb or goat.

Total number of animals inspected for the year :—

Cattle — 198 Calves — 2 Lambs — 539 Pigs — 442

The total charges for the year amounted to £55. 7. 6d.

#### METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD :

Condemned foodstuffs are buried with suitable precautions at the Council's Refuse Disposal Tip.

#### LICENSING OF SLAUGHTERMEN :

Three slaughtermen's licences to slaughter animals in a Slaughterhouse by the captive bolt method were renewed for the period of one year.

Details of carcasses and offal inspected and condemned are shown in the following table :—

			Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	...	...	198	—	2	539	442	—
Number inspected	...		198	—	2	539	442	—

#### All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:

			Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Whole carcasses condemned			—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some parts or organ was con- demned	...	...	18	—	—	1	23	—

#### Tuberculosis only:

Whole carcasses condemned			—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—

Cysticerci:

Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-	-

MILK LICENCES :

No applications for licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations were received during the year. All existing licences, which number 54, expire on 31st December, 1970.

Under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, one application for the registration of a dairy and distributor of milk was received and approved, bringing the total to 2.

MILK SUPPLIES — BRUCELLA ABORTUS :

The sampling of milk for the presence of tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus is undertaken by the County Council. Notification was received regarding the presence of brucella abortus in three samples taken from farms within the Urban District. Checks were made at the farms to ensure that the necessary precautions were being observed.

DRIED EGG ALBUMEN HEAT TREATMENT :

The Heat Treatment Plant at Walcros Poultry Farm was used again during the year for the heat treatment of imported dried egg albumen.

In September, a consignment of forty-four 50 lb. cartons was sampled at its port of entry into this country and found to contain salmonella Thompson. All these cartons were submitted for heat treatment at 130°F, for fourteen days, after



which further samples were taken and submitted to Colindale Public Health Laboratory. Reports on the samples submitted were satisfactory, and the whole consignment was released as being fit for human consumption.

Two further consignments, one of ten cartons found to contain Salmonella Braenderup and the other of twenty cartons found to contain Salmonella St. Paul, were received during November. Both of these were heat treated as stated above, and samples submitted to the laboratory were subsequently reported upon as being satisfactory. Both of these consignments were also released as being fit for human consumption.

FOOD COMPLAINTS AND FOOD SAMPLES EXAMINED BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST :

Sixty-four samples were submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst during the year, of which sixty were routine samples of a wide variety of foods and drugs. All routine samples were reported upon as being genuine.

The remaining four samples were submitted to the Analyst as a result of complaints made to the Department. All four samples were reported as being unsatisfactory.

There was an increase in the number of complaints and enquiries regarding foodstuffs sold in Cheshunt, a total of thirty-four being received during the year. The majority of these were made by members of the public seeking advice, and several were found to be unjustifiable complaints. The increase, however, in the number of enquiries made, I feel, illustrates the fact that the general public are becoming more conscious of the quality of the foodstuffs which they purchase. Details of the four complaints for which specimens were submitted to the Public Analyst are as follows :—

Commodity	No.
(a) Foreign bodies	
Bar of chocolate ... ..	1 Piece of wire.
Peas ... ..	1 Moth in can of peas.
(b) Mould :	
Steak and Kidney Pie ...	1

## Commodity

## No.

(c) Infestation :

Semolina	...	...	...	1
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The complaint regarding the moth in a can of peas had not been finalised before the end of the year.

## PROSECUTIONS :

1. Under Section 2 of the Food and  
and Drugs Act, 1955 ..... 4 (two cases were authorised  
in 1968, but not finalised  
until this year).
2. Total amount of fines and costs  
imposed ..... £181. 16s. 0d.

The sixty samples reported by the Analyst as being genuine were :—

Beef Sausages (2)	Mu-Cron Tablets
Pork Sausages (3)	Instant Dandelion Coffee
Beef Chipallata	Salad Cream
Sago Milk Pudding	Liver and Bacon Toasty Grill
Condensed Milk	Cheese Spread—Welsh Rarebit
Browning	Jaffa Orange Drink
Tinned Mushrooms	Dairy Cream
Pasteurised Milk (3)	Mixed Cut Peel
Peanut Butter	Wonder Tea-Time Assortment
Tomato Puree	Malt Vinegar with Caramel
Butterscotch	Plain Flour
Strawberry Blancmange	Lemon Curd
Rhubarb	Apricot Chutney
Ambrosia Sweet Magic	Lemon Cheese
Tomato Soup	Sunny Spread
Throat Pastilles	Lift Lemon Tea
Marmalade (2)	Dessicated Coconut

Marmite	Smarties
Sweet Pickle	Potato Salad
Lemonade	Dates
Buttery Mashed Potato Mix	Almond Culinary Flavour
Corn Oil	English Cheddar Cheese
Chewing Gum	Dairy Butter
Cooking Fat	Fish Paste (BLOATER)
Lemon Curd	Asprin Tablets
Butter	Ready Dinner
Fish Paste	Liver Pate.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING :

1. Total number of samples taken ... .. 113

2. Results of ice cream samples :

						Premises			
Grade :						I	II	III	IV
Soft Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Other Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	30	9	1	—

3. Other Foods :

Samples Taken :

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Cooked Meat Products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Egg Albumen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

Analysis of Milk Samples :

				Pasteurised	Sterilised	U.H.T.	Total
Number taken	...	...	24	6	5	35	
Methylene Blue Test :							
Number	...	...	24	—	—	24	
Satisfactory	...	...	22	—	—	22	

			Pasteurised	Sterilised	U.H.T.	Total
Methylene Blue Test (Contd.):						
Failed	...	...	1	—	—	1
Void	...	...	1	—	—	1
Phosphatase Test :						
Number	...	...	24	—	—	24
Satisfactory	...	...	24	—	—	24
Failed	...	...	—	—	—	—
Turbidity Test :						
Number	...	...	—	6	—	6
Passed	...	...	—	6	—	6
U.H.T. Test :						
Number	...	...	—	—	5	5
Satisfactory	...	...	—	—	5	5
Failed	...	...	—	—	—	—

#### THE STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT :

In August, 1968, the Home Office issued a revised Model Code setting out the Principles of Construction and Licencing Condition in respect of petrol filling stations, storage in cans, drums, and other receptacles and storage in distributing depots and major installations. The recommendations contained in the Code were implemented on all licences issued after April 1st, 1969, with the exception of one or two items on which further guidance is awaited.

Fifty-five premises were licenced by the Council for the storage of petroleum spirit, which amounted to a total of 188,115 gallons, and fees received in respect of these licences was £227.

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